THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

J. J. CUMMINGS, } Editors.
JOHN SCULLY, } Editors.
R. ROBERTSON MANAGER.
PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
No. 69 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
TERMS:
Morning Edition, by mail, per year.....$6 00
Evening Edition.....4 00
Served by Carriers, Morning or Evening, per week.....10

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 45. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Homœopathic Medicines
At Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

A Gasy Dentist.
C. Sill, 246 Penn street, gives the most beautiful gum teeth for ten dollars. He administers the purest gas, and extracts teeth with the least pain of any person in Pittsburgh.

Blankets, Flannels & Coverlets.
Closing out cheap, on the northeast Corner of Market street. C. HANSON, LOVE & BRO.

The Vote Message
And the good qualities of Sawyer's Barberry Soap appeared to be the general topics of conversation yesterday.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FORREST.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Muslins, Prints and Ginghams,
A large and fresh stock, which we will sell lower than you can buy them elsewhere. Wholesale as well as retail buyers will please recollect this fact. We are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Yard Wide Sheeting 25 Cents.
Fine Shirting 25c.; extra quality and wide do, 31½c.; good fast colored prints, 18½c., all the very best makes 25c., at Barker's & Co., 59 Market street.

Wives of Ireland.
This great play will be acted at the Opera House, to-night. The splendid actress and accomplished lady, Miss Keene, will personate her favorite character of "Nelly." The piece will be produced under the immediate direction of Miss Keene.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Great Sale
Of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, and will offer, commencing this day some $50,000 worth of Dress Goods, embracing almost everything required for the coming season at such prices as will command their immediate sale at Barker's, & Co., 59 Market street.

Strangulated Hernia.
This is the result of carelessness or neglect. It need not occur, as a proper remedy can always be had by the timely application of a truss or brace. Be careful you do not mistake some other protrusion for hernia, and thereby do mischief. Properly fitting trusses for children and grown persons can always be obtained for every kind of hernia or rupture, at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, or at his private office, 120 Penn street.

Slaughter of the Show Bullock.
The show bullock recently raffled for at the price of $500, will be slaughtered by the undersigned and the meat offered for sale at his stall in the Diamond Market, No. 114, on Friday evening and Saturday morning next, Feb. 23d and 24th This bullock weighs 3,000 pounds, and is the largest and fattest animal ever slaughtered for this market.
JOHN H. YOUNG.

Great Closing out Sale.
A rare chance is offered at the extensive and popular Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood St., where you can get Ladies' Furs at a great reduction, in order to close out our immense stock. Our stock consists in part of full sets of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Water Mink, Black and Brown Sables, Ladies' Fur Boots, Ladies' Skating Caps, Gents' Fine Silk Caps and Hats, and all the latest styles of Men and Boys' French and Felt Hats. The above mentioned goods can be had at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street—sign of the large Golden Hat.

Thread.
To the Editors of the Evening Post:
The Hartford *Times* boasts that the Thread Works at Willimantic, owned chiefly by Hartford capitalists, are the most extensive in the country, and says that their new mill, four hundred feet long, five stories high, and built of granite, costly as it is, *was built of the company's profits of over three hundred per cent. without disturbing their capital*, which is now a million of dollars.

It further admits that "thread that used to cost the needlewoman four cents a spool, now costs ten—the same as the imported English thread of J. & P. Coats. One reason why Coats's thread works more smoothly on the machine, and is better liked than ours, is in the fact that the greater dampness of the English climate is more favorable than our dry air to spinning cotton. Again, the highly electric condition of the atmosphere of the western world is probably unfavorable to the *necessary* compactness and smoothness sought for in the fabrication of this article, the strands and fibres being more inclined to rough up and 'fly off.'"

Here is a manufacture which, from physical causes, cannot be brought to perfection in this country, but which, by enormous protection, has been made to pay three hundred per cent. profit. Specific and *ad valorem* duties have been piled upon each other to keep out the better goods made in climates adapted to this delicate work. The tariff on imported threads has been raised until it is equal to seventy per cent. on the cost. The tax on domestic is six per cent., and all this difference is for the fostering of such enterprises as this, whereby a single company has within the past three years accumulated a million of dollars, besides building a very costly factory. Who pays for it? The poor needlewomen of the United States, the millions who have to patch and darn to make their old clothes hold out through these times of high prices. But why the tariff the best of threads would now while gold is 140, be sold at six cents a spool.

This does not show the whole extent of the protection. In England the three-cord glazed threads, such as made by this company, cost much less, and are sold at lower prices, than the best six cord goods; but here as the manufacturers are protected, the sewing-woman must pay as much for the one as for the other.

The revenue of the country has also suffered to pile up this three hundred per cent. of profits. Spool cotton used to pay an annual revenue of half a million in gold into the treasury; now the amount is much less.

Such protection as this robs the revenue and robs the poor, but it pays the lucky few three hundred per cent.

Give Nature a Lift.
People expect too much of Nature. They trifle with their health and their constitutions, and then they are surprised that they fall sick. The pressure of constant mental or bodily labor upon the animal powers is tremendous. Very few systems and constitutions can bear up against this pressure unassisted. Add to this the unhealthy influences which lurk unseen in the air we breathe, the water we drink, the artificial heat with which we endeavor to chase away the cold and marrow-searching moisture of winter, and it would seem to require almost superhuman vigor to keep in perfect health at this rigorous season without reinforcing the physical energies.

But how reinforce them? Certainly not with adulterated stimulants. There is no poison in the outer air, or in the atmosphere of furnace heated rooms, or workshops, or factories, so pernicious as those deadly-burning fluids.

Why use them, when
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
a vegetable tonic without alloy, are everywhere obtainable. Nothing has ever been offered to the feeble and debilitated so harmless in its nature, so powerful in its invigorating effects, as this celebrated

STOMACHIC AND ALTERATIVE.

In the army and the navy, in new settlements, and in crowded cities, by old and young, rich and poor, it is used as a

PROTECTIVE AND RESTORATIVE MEDICINE,

with the most gratifying results.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 66 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

CITY ITEMS.

Thomas W. Perry & Co.,
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Pearls and Babies.
White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations. To realise them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FORREST.

Muslins, Prints and Ginghams,
A large and fresh stock, which we will sell lower than you can buy them elsewhere. Wholesale as well as retail buyers will please recollect this fact. We are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Yard Wide Sheeting 25 Cents.
Fine Shirting 25c.; extra quality and wide do, 31½c.; good fast colored prints, 18½c., all the very best makes 25c., at Barker's & Co., 59 Market street.

Wives of Ireland.
This great play will be acted at the Opera House, to-night. The splendid actress and accomplished lady, Miss Keene, will personate her favorite character of "Nelly." The piece will be produced under the immediate direction of Miss Keene.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Great Sale
Of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, and will offer, commencing this day some $50,000 worth of Dress Goods, embracing almost everything required for the coming season at such prices as will command their immediate sale at Barker's, & Co., 59 Market street.

Strangulated Hernia.
This is the result of carelessness or neglect. It need not occur, as a proper remedy can always be had by the timely application of a truss or brace. Be careful you do not mistake some other protrusion for hernia, and thereby do mischief. Properly fitting trusses for children and grown persons can always be obtained for every kind of hernia or rupture, at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, or at his private office, 120 Penn street.

Slaughter of the Show Bullock.
The show bullock recently raffled for at the price of $500, will be slaughtered by the undersigned and the meat offered for sale at his stall in the Diamond Market, No. 114, on Friday evening and Saturday morning next, Feb. 23d and 24th This bullock weighs 3,000 pounds, and is the largest and fattest animal ever slaughtered for this market.
JOHN H. YOUNG.

Great Closing out Sale.
A rare chance is offered at the extensive and popular Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood St., where you can get Ladies' Furs at a great reduction, in order to close out our immense stock. Our stock consists in part of full sets of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Water Mink, Black and Brown Sables, Ladies' Fur Boots, Ladies' Skating Caps, Gents' Fine Silk Caps and Hats, and all the latest styles of Men and Boys' French and Felt Hats. The above mentioned goods can be had at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street—sign of the large Golden Hat.

Thread.
To the Editors of the Evening Post:
The Hartford *Times* boasts that the Thread Works at Willimantic, owned chiefly by Hartford capitalists, are the most extensive in the country, and says that their new mill, four hundred feet long, five stories high, and built of granite, costly as it is, *was built of the company's profits of over three hundred per cent. without disturbing their capital*, which is now a million of dollars.

It further admits that "thread that used to cost the needlewoman four cents a spool, now costs ten—the same as the imported English thread of J. & P. Coats. One reason why Coats's thread works more smoothly on the machine, and is better liked than ours, is in the fact that the greater dampness of the English climate is more favorable than our dry air to spinning cotton. Again, the highly electric condition of the atmosphere of the western world is probably unfavorable to the *necessary* compactness and smoothness sought for in the fabrication of this article, the strands and fibres being more inclined to rough up and 'fly off.'"

Here is a manufacture which, from physical causes, cannot be brought to perfection in this country, but which, by enormous protection, has been made to pay three hundred per cent. profit. Specific and *ad valorem* duties have been piled upon each other to keep out the better goods made in climates adapted to this delicate work. The tariff on imported threads has been raised until it is equal to seventy per cent. on the cost. The tax on domestic is six per cent., and all this difference is for the fostering of such enterprises as this, whereby a single company has within the past three years accumulated a million of dollars, besides building a very costly factory. Who pays for it? The poor needlewomen of the United States, the millions who have to patch and darn to make their old clothes hold out through these times of high prices. But why the tariff the best of threads would now while gold is 140, be sold at six cents a spool.

This does not show the whole extent of the protection. In England the three-cord glazed threads, such as made by this company, cost much less, and are sold at lower prices, than the best six cord goods; but here as the manufacturers are protected, the sewing-woman must pay as much for the one as for the other.

The revenue of the country has also suffered to pile up this three hundred per cent. of profits. Spool cotton used to pay an annual revenue of half a million in gold into the treasury; now the amount is much less.

Such protection as this robs the revenue and robs the poor, but it pays the lucky few three hundred per cent.

Give Nature a Lift.
People expect too much of Nature. They trifle with their health and their constitutions, and then they are surprised that they fall sick. The pressure of constant mental or bodily labor upon the animal powers is tremendous. Very few systems and constitutions can bear up against this pressure unassisted. Add to this the unhealthy influences which lurk unseen in the air we breathe, the water we drink, the artificial heat with which we endeavor to chase away the cold and marrow-searching moisture of winter, and it would seem to require almost superhuman vigor to keep in perfect health at this rigorous season without reinforcing the physical energies.

But how reinforce them? Certainly not with adulterated stimulants. There is no poison in the outer air, or in the atmosphere of furnace heated rooms, or workshops, or factories, so pernicious as those deadly-burning fluids.

Why use them, when
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
a vegetable tonic without alloy, are everywhere obtainable. Nothing has ever been offered to the feeble and debilitated so harmless in its nature, so powerful in its invigorating effects, as this celebrated

STOMACHIC AND ALTERATIVE.

In the army and the navy, in new settlements, and in crowded cities, by old and young, rich and poor, it is used as a

PROTECTIVE AND RESTORATIVE MEDICINE,

with the most gratifying results.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 66 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

GENERAL NEWS.

GENERAL LEE AT ARLINGTON.—A gentleman of this city, having occasion to pass through Arlington at dusk on Saturday, saw a lonely figure standing with folded arms at the foot of a tree. Struck with the sorrowful attitude of the person, he walked past him, and saw that it was Robert E. Lee, standing in the street that passes through the middle of his old estate. Mrs. Lee has applied to the President for a restoration of this estate, which has virtually become a National Union soldiers' cemetery. The expectation is general that the President will order its restoration.—*Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.*

POOR WHITES OF ALABAMA.—An agent of the *Freedmen's Bureau*, in a report to the Assistant Commissioner for Alabama, states that in his visits among the poor whites and freedmen of Bibb, Shelby, Jefferson and Calhoun counties of Alabama, he found great destitution among the whites. Their scanty supplies have been exhausted, and they now look to the Government alone for support. Many are without homes to shelter them. On one road leading to Talladega he saw four families who were living in the woods, with no better shelter than the customary rail fence. Under huts of pine boughs. Quite a number, he states, are living in this manner, on the roads leading to the towns, most of whom are widow's with children. The agent in question thinks that camps of widows and orphans will have to be established, where, by bringing together a number, they can be more readily supplied with the necessaries of life.

BAD INDICATIONS FROM TENNESSEE.—This is the testimony of the Memphis *Morning Post*: "In scarcely any portion of the South, away from Northern influences, is the property or life of a Northern man who is known to have espoused the cause of the Government in the late war, now safe. Even here in Tennessee, within the honey pot of the headquarters of the Department, the lives of men who have perilled every thing to preserve the Union—officers of the Government even—are threatened openly and boldly in the public streets by armed ruffians, who, if the public sentiment were not wholly corrupted, would be branded as outlaws, and driven from the community whose laws sustains them in their infamous outrages."

FENIAN HUMOR.—The Canadian Fenians have issued a protest to their brethren this side the line, in which they "this traitorous act of one to Canada," instead of "On to Ireland." The Fenians in the provinces manifestly fail to appreciate the joke. There is talk at first of a repeat of the invasion of Canada as of Ireland itself by our Fenians. Why should they go across the water to establish the Irish republic? Let them set up the comfortable establishment in a palace in New York, where O'Mahony and his attendants live like princes, with as full liberty to draw upon the Treasury for purchase of roast beef and whisky and other munitions of war.

A HIGHLY interesting correspondence has taken place between Gen. Palmer and a Committee of the Kentucky Legislature, who were designated to confer with him in relation to alleged outrages by negroes, and the failure of the military authorities to punish them. The resolutions of the Legislature appointing the committee, and stating the charges into which they were to inquire, were drawn up in very insulting terms, and the General therefore declined to have anything to do with the committee.

A RECENT decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa subjects the earnings of married women on their own labor to the liability of their husbands. The Legislature don't like this, and a bill to repeal the law under which the decision was made, has been passed by the House unanimously.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A little girl named Annie Sullivan was frozen to death in this city on Friday last. She was on her way to school, and fell down in the street benumbed. Before she was discovered she was so badly frozen as to cause her death.

THE St. Louis Teachers' Association has reported in favor of establishing schools for the colored children of the city. The plan will be carried into effect as soon as suitable buildings can be provided.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says of the vote on the Freedmen's guardian Bill:

It can be stated on the highest authority that Senator Morgan sold his vote for Presidential patronage. Except that the vote has demonstrated that there is not a two-thirds majority in the Senate on this question, the President has gained nothing, and his course is considered by all as short sighted in the extreme. The majority of thirty is against him and is stronger than ever.

From Rio Janeiro—Gen. Wood's Emigration Explorations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The *Herald's* Rio Janeiro correspondent of the 2d, states that Gen. Wood, the agent of a number of Southern Associations of Emigrants, in his exploring trip arrived at Rio Janerio, and was received with courtesy and attention by the officials and the people generally. He had an interview with the Emperor and all his ministers, and received the promise of all the land he required at the minimum Government price, immediate citizenship for all colonists, freedom of religion and the press, control of their own municipal regulations and educational institutions, and free importation for five years of all the necessary articles.

The Hon. Richard Yates, Gen. Wood and party passed into the interior of the country, to make an inspection of it, transportation being furnished them gratuitously, and in all the towns they were received with ovations, entertained at balls and dinners, and enthusiastically welcomed. The General will report favorably on the project of emigration thither.

Texas State Convention.

AUSTIN, Feb. 15, *via New Orleans.*—The Texas State Convention is still engaged in making out business, but is doing very little. Mr. Jones, of Master county, offered a proposition to divide Texas into three States, for the purpose of effecting a balance of power in the Union. The Committee on Elections reported that four of the delegates had not been pardoned. A majority of the House Committee on the subject of changing the State Constitution, reported favorably, while the minority reported that they were in favor of changing the Constitution only so far as it would tend to re-establish the relation of the State to the General Government. The majority report was laid on the table, by a vote of 51 to 28.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.—The bill amending the usury laws was again rejected in the House today.

The Senate passed the Valley Railroad bill, with a proviso that the road shall not connect with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad until the Covington Railroad is completed.

The Senate also passed the House bill, authorizing the construction of a Railroad to Lynchburg to Danville.

The above railroad schemes were protested against by Gov. Pierpoint in a lengthy message communicated to the Legislature some ten days ago.

North Carolina Legislature—Act Relating to Freedmen.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 21.—The House of Commons to-day passed to the second reading of the bill relating to Indians and negroes, with amendment. The eleventh section of the bill providing that negroes shall testify in all cases whether they are concerned in person or property, was amended as follows: That this section shall not go into effect until the jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be finally considered by the Courts of the State. Thus modified, the bill passed by a vote of 67 to 49.

Indiana Union State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—The Union State Convention, to-morrow, will be largely attended. Caucuses were held to-night for a general interchange of opinion and discussion of the question of indorsing the President or Congress. The Conservative element seems to be in the ascendancy. Both wings are disposed to harmonize.

Fire at Alton, Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—The tobacco factory of Myers and Drummond, Alton, Illinois, and two or two adjoining stores, were burned on Saturday last. Loss about $50,000. Insured for $14,000.

Treasure from Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, brings a million and a quarter in treasure.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

New Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

DECISIONS OF SECOND COMPTROLLER.

SECRETARY SEWARD ON NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

The Disruption of the Louisiana Freedmen's Bureau.

THE RICHMOND "EXAMINER."

Grant's Order to Gen. Terry.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The *Tribune's* special says: General Terry has testified before the Reconstruction Committee and left for Richmond.

It is stated that Mr. Doolittle will introduce a new Freedmen's Bureau bill to-day, incorporating the Presidential features.

Brigadier General Gregory, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Texas, under date of January 31st, reports to General Howard a very satisfactory state of affairs throughout the State.

The Second Comptroller yesterday decided that disbursing officers, when paying fees to witnesses, are not required to deduct therefrom the five per cent. revenue tax, as such fees are not of the nature of salary to a government officer.

The same officer, in reply to an inquiry addressed him by a person temporarily residing in Segra, as to whether he has forfeited his claim to the bounty provided by law, in the case of a deceased son who died in the military service of the United States, leaving neither wife nor child, has decided that no citizen, temporarily a resident of any foreign country, forfeits his right to the bounty due his son killed in the military service of the United States, and that it will be paid on proper application.

In the reply of Secretary Seward to Mr. Bigelow's dispatch, enclosing the speech of the Emperor Napoleon, in reference to the American affairs, has been printed in which will be forwarded to Europe to-day. Mr. Seward alludes with considerable severity to, and denies the assertion of the Emperor that our Government had been invited to join France in her Mexican convention, before the introduction of French forces into the army of Maximilian.

The *Tribune* a special says: It has come to light that the instructions under which the freedmen's bureau in Louisiana was so completely disrupted in November, its three hundred schools broken up, etc., were received by the Freedmen and discharged colored soldiers were arrested as vagrants in the streets of New Orleans, without trial or process of law, and the orphans of freedmen, returned to former slaveholders as apprentices, were imparted by the President himself, and that General Fullerton acted in accordance with Executive instructions.

The following is the official order of General Grant permitting the publication of the Richmond *Examiner*:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, February 19, 1866. }

Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, Commanding Department of Virginia.

GENERAL—Your order of date the 13th inst., taking military possession of the Richmond *Examiner*, a newspaper published in Richmond, Virginia, and prohibiting its publication, made in pursuance of the directions of the Lieutenant General Commanding, is hereby temporarily suspended, and the publication is permitted to resume its publication, upon the express condition that in the future it will not pursue a course inimical to the government, to the growth of expression, in other words, of Union sentiments among the people of the States lately in rebellion, or to the cultivation of friendly relations between them and the people of the other States of the Union, and that it will not in anywise fail in its editorials, correspondence, or transfer of articles from other papers, to give support, countenance and friendship, to acts and expressions of loyalty to the Union and its supporters. By command of

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT.
(Signed) T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

The *Tribune's* special says: The enormous amounts paid by the Treasury during the war and now, being audited here are shown by the fact that the accounts of Colonel Crossman's office, alone, disbursements to the amount of $97,000, or over $2,500,000 per month for clothing and army supplies.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS IN THE SOUTH.

Interesting from South America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says rumors of Cabinet changes prevail. It appears well founded that Secretary Stanton's friends say he will not resign, and the President's friends say there must be a new Secretary of War.

Assistant Secretary Chandler's account of the result of his official investigations in the South, will startle the country. The frauds are most comprehensive, and involve military as well as civil officials. Within the last year the Government has been swindled out of more than a hundred million dollars. A Special Committee of investigation will be instituted that will unravel the system of rascality.

The *Express* states that B. F. Butler has paid to Smith Brothers, of New Orleans, eighty thousand dollars in gold, which they alleged he abstracted from their vaults, together with interest, all costs and Sheriff's costs, making an aggregate of over $130,000.

A letter from a member of Congress announces that Secretary Seward will speak at the Cooper Institute meeting to-morrow evening.

The St. James Hotel was sold to-day for $20,650.

Reports from Colonel Bulkly's exploring parties show that the obstacles are of far less magnitude than predicted. The connection between Eussia and America will be established before a twelve months.

Files of Valparaiso and Santiago papers have been received up to the 15th of January. The news of the rumored mediation of France and England in Spain's Chilian affairs has not been regarded with much favor in Chili. It is not expected that Spain will voluntarily relinquish her pretensions.

There is a diplomatic quarrel between Chili and Uraguay, and the interchange of notes was continued until the offended Uraguayan Government revoked the exequatur of the Chilian Minister, and ordered his departure. Hasting the arrival and sale of prizes, and threatening with severe penalties all who should infringe upon the neutral laws.

The approaching retirement of Mr. Nelson, United States Minister to Chili, is regretted. He was senior member of the Diplomatic Corps, and his remonstrance with Admiral Pareja is believed to have saved the city of Valparaiso from bombardment.

An engagement had taken place at Cordelia between part of the blockading force and the Chilian garrison there.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE NUMBER OF FREEDMEN RECEIVING RATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The two houses having passed the bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western continents, it now only requires the President's signature to become a law. This bill directs the Secretary of the Navy to place a steamer at the service of the Collins company, to make surveys, lay a cable, &c.

Gov. Smith, of Vermont, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with several Directors of the Company, have been in this city for the last week, for the purpose of conference with prominent gentlemen here, in reference to means which will secure the immediate commencement on that line. Among other subjects which have had careful consideration, is a system of emigration more elaborate and complete perhaps than has ever been developed in the United States, for the purpose of settling the new borders of the northwest with a hardy and industrious foreign population.

The agent, Mr. De Webb, accompanied by ten of the leading chiefs and head men of the Sioux, and of the Chippewas, late of Superior, were at the Indian bureau to-day, and had a short interview with Commissioner Cooley. It is probable that a treaty will be entered into with them in the course of a few days.

The third night reception at the executive Mansion to-day was very large, including many ladies. A few members of Congress were present, and among them Senators Cowan, Dixon and Doolittle.

The following statement shows the number rations issued to refugees and freedmen in the several States during the month of December last:

North Carolina, refugees, 28; freedmen, 16,098; Virginia, freedmen, 4,725. Georgia, refugees, 26; freedmen, 13,467. South Carolina, refugees, 1,580; freedmen, 4,327. Mississippi, refugees, 2,253; freedmen, 41. Kentucky, refugees, 1,000; freedmen, 1,151. Arkansas and Missouri, refugees, 645; freedmen, 528. Louisiana, refugees, 579; freedmen, 678. Texas, refugees, 5; freedmen, 16. District of Columbia, freedmen, 1,871. Total number of refugees, 4,876, freedmen, 39,689. Total number of rations issued, 44,565 to refugees; 484,768 to freedmen.

Troops for California.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamer New York, sailed from this port to-day, for San Francisco. She had on board three hundred troops.

SUFFRAGE AND FREEDMEN'S BILLS.

Resolutions in New Jersey Legislature Endorsing the President's Views.

ORANGEMEN AND FENIANS IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The *Post's* special says: The Committee on the District of Columbia have decided to report the House Suffrage Bill, and ask its immediate passage by the Senate.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Freedmen Bill is preparing a new bill for the Freedmen's Bureau.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board of Alderman to-day, endorsing President Johnson's veto.

An alleged counterfeiter from Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, named Ed. Dawson, was arrested in New York. The prisoner was supervisor and Collector in Jacksonville, and it is alleged he decamped on the 20th with $5,000 of the public money. Four false notes were found in his possession. He is held to await the requisition of the Illinois authorities.

The *Tribune's* special from Trenton, New Jersey, Feb. 21st, says Senator Wrightson, Democrat, offered a resolution to-day, indorsing President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said that this bill placed one thousand six hundred and forty-four millions in the absolute control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he proposed to amend the bill by striking out various portions of it, so that it might simply provide that the act of March 3d, 1865, shall be extended and continued to authorize the issue of any description of bonds authorized by said act, to such an amount and in such manner and rate as the Secretary may prescribe, and to pay off any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, or other evidences of debt now due or which may be passed under any act of Congress, and the proceeds thereof shall be used only for redeeming Treasury notes or other obligations bearing interest issued under the authority of Congress; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt.

The essential changes proposed by Mr. Stevens were striking out the discretionary power of the Secretary of the Treasury, and likewise the proviso clause. He intended, he said, to offer a bill in this form as a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. Powell, of Massachusetts, then addressed the House, saying in conclusion: It has been said United States notes and fractional currency took the place of the coin which had been withdrawn. This is not correct. It is certain that they did not displace the bank notes, for they have increased in amount instead of decreasing since the issue of United States notes. While the supply of money was regulated by the State banks, there never was a sufficient amount of money for the proper conduct of business.

It seems to me that the Treasury should receive specie payment without regard to banks, and that United States notes could be exchanged in circulation equivalent to coin, after specie payments have been resumed, and until there was a sufficient amount of coin in the country to supply their places. Would the United States be willing to enter into covenant for Government use within the United States, and so long as foreign exchanges were in favor of this country, there would be no difficulty in the demand upon the Treasury to redeem the notes in coin.

My chief objections to withdrawing the notes from circulation, by converting them into bonds, are that expense would be incurred for interest on the bonds. My belief is that a larger amount than formerly, is now required for the business of the country, and that good may be done by allowing the notes to circulate. They are the cheapest currency convertible into coin.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Military Committee:

Resolved, That it is the duty and privilege of Congress to express the gratitude of the nation to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the United States, who have fought so gallantly on the land and on the sea, the rebellion has been crushed, and its pride and power humbled; by whose devotion the life of the nation has been preserved and maintained, and by whose orderly return from the field and to the peaceful pursuits of private life, have illustrated the ennobling influences of free institutions upon a nation, have been signally manifested to the world.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House joint resolution to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between Europe and America, with amendments, which was passed with some slight verbal amendments.

Mr. Fessenden moved that the regular order, which was the Constitutional Amendment, be laid aside to be informally acted upon, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the concurrent resolution of the House, providing that the Senate and House decide questions of privilege by distilled spirits. Agreed to—yeas 29, nays 9.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, was declared to have the floor for a moment, to call the attention of the House to the effect of the resolution of Mr. Banks, passed by the House on Monday, in regard to giving the right of a free ocean navigation to the American Telegraph Company, but defeated on that point.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, respectively said they had better not act upon the matter now, as the session was near its close, and they had better wait till they are represented.

The Loan bill was then taken up.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said that it was not in order to allude to what had recently taken place in the Senate, but that somewhat may, Union men will not forget that they have a country to save. The bill under consideration may be called the apple of discord of the public credit. It was proposed to pledge not only our past responsibilities and resources, but our posterity, the wealth of thirty-six millions of people, who earn more annually than any other nation of fifty millions on the globe, in order to carry a loan on favorable terms.

The present bill was only a patch on an old garment, putting the credit of the country up to a premium in the hands of the Treasury, at his discretion, to pay any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, and to issue bonds in exchange, in defiance for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is a supplement. The bill, it is true, conferred large powers, but it was necessary to meet the exigencies of the old one. Our entire debt cannot be increased a single dollar.

It was known that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplated a return to specie payment at the earliest day. This bill gave to him the same power as was bestowed on his predecessor, with a view of attaining the same end. He opposed the bill for the Constitutional amendment. Fourth. The amendments are submitted to the Legislatures now in session and not to the people, and therefore unrepresentative. Fifth. That in submitting amendments now we invite disputes upon the validity of the ratification by States legislatures not fully represented in Congress. Sixth. That if ratified by less than three-fourths of all the States their validity will be denied.

Messrs. Howard and Wilson replied briefly to Mr. Buckalew's remarks upon New England preponderance in the Senate, after which Mr. Nye took the floor on the freedmen question, but gave way to a motion for an executive session, at which the Senate adjourned till Friday next.

HOUSE.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, arose to be read a telegram from Columbus, Ohio, giving the resolution of a session of the Union members of the Legislature, approving the resolution of recognition in the action of the Union Representatives in Congress, an exposition of their principles.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 243,104 tons of fuel and other materials transported for the company,) was 2,798,610, embracing 1,076,737 tons of coal.

The decrease in the coal traffic is 92,025 tons, and the whole tonnage of the road exceeds that of last year 253,304 tons.

The receipts from the Canals owned by the Company were $216,615; and the expenses $279,-460, showing a loss of $62,822. Since the completion of the road, in 1857, there have been paid out $1,222,252, and cost $1,285,295, showing a small loss in the aggregate. The company proposes to sell the main line of the canal, reserving for that purpose, which it is supposed will deepen the canal as far west as Huntingdon, for the purpose of accommodating the coal trade.

The Philadelphia and Erie R. R., which has been leased by the Pa. R. R., earned during the year $2,074,130 and its expenses were $2,126,230, showing a loss of $270,100.

The stockholders passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the stockholders approve of the policy of the Company disposing of its canals, or any part of them, either by a sale or lease, and authorize the Board of Directors to take such measures in reference thereto, as they shall deem expedient.

Resolved, That the Directors are hereby authorized to take such measures as may seem to them best to meet the obligations of the Company, either by borrowing money or otherwise, under the limitation of the charter.

Resolved, That the stockholders approve of the establishment by the Company of a line of steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and refer the subject to the Board of Directors to carry out the details in such manner as in their opinion will best promote the interests of the Company.

New Music.

POSTILLON DE LONJUMEAU being a selection of favorite Potpourris of celebrated operas; arranged for two performers, by J. A. Getze. For sale by Wamelink & Barr, No. 12, St. Clair street.

THE LIGHID GEM; Brinley Richard's transcription of Popular Melodies for the Piano. For sale by Wamelink & Barr, No. 12, St. Clair street.

MISCHIEF OF HOSE. Brinley Richard's transcription of Popular Melodies for the Piano. For sale by Wamelink & Barr, No. 12, St. Clair street.

AFTON MURMURINGS. Transcription for the Piano. For sale by Wamelink & Barr, No. 12, St. Clair street.

THE DUFFEL MARCHES. Performed by the U. S. Bands. For sale by Wamelink & Barr, No. 12, St. Clair street.

HAZEL'S EVE. By Felix Schelling. For sale by Wamelink & Barr, No. 12, St. Clair street.

Burned to Death.—The *Genius of Liberty* states that Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison, an aged lady of Upper Middletown, Fayette county, was so severely burned on Eighteen ago, by her clothes taking fire, that she died on the following Thursday. She was somewhat infirm and had attempted a room by herself, it is supposed that while stirring the fire her clothes caught, and before assistance could reach her she was burned so badly as to cause her death.

The Fenian Meeting Last Night.

At an early hour last evening crowds were wending their way towards Masonic Hall, and by half past seven o'clock, the building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Without any unnecessary delay, Mr. McWilliams, of Pennsylvania, a young man, was introduced. He apologized for appearing before the audience before other speakers, older in years and in experience than he, but stated that he was only the advance guard, and that the heavy guns would come after. He said, we have met during the past few days in your city, to deliberate upon the best practical method by which our native country—Ireland—could be disenthralled. We are here from all parts of the country, and have met with a warm greeting from both Irishmen and Irishwomen. The meetings have been very largely attended, and the proceedings have been of the most enthusiastic character. Irishmen have shown their faith in the cause, and proved that they are sincere in their protestations of love for their country, by coming forward and supplying with a liberal hand that which constitutes the sinews of war—dollars. That is what I call showing a practical nationality. It shows that the heart and the sentiment are in unison. The time to strike, The workingmen, the bone and sinew of the people, have put their shoulders to the wheel with the determination to do or die; and although we have been defeated once, there is a stern determination now to go forward to victory. If you allow the present golden opportunity to pass, it will never come again. Since the memorable days of '98 there was never such a chance. Then they knew no difference of cre

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be indexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys, Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

STATUS OF THE REBEL STATES.

The wretched figment that the seceded and warring States were still in the Union is bearing its appropriate fruit. It is upon that idea that the men who, less than a year ago, were waging war with all their might, and with the malignity of demons, against the Government, and are not doing so at this moment only because they have not the power to do so, are insolently claiming all the rights which the Constitution confers upon loyal citizens.

The question is, were the seceded States out of the Union? No; but they were defunct. They died as *States* the moment they cut the cord which bound them to the Union. The act of secession was an act of political suicide, and all that remained was the territory which they had occupied while they were States. This no act of treason or of suicide could take out of the Union. It remained as much as ever a part of the national domain; and it is deeply to be regretted that the Government did not regard them as mere *territories*—for certainly they were nothing else—from the moment of their self-destruction as members of the Union, and consequently as *States*, under the Constitution. Had this common sense view been taken of their *status* at the very moment when they cut loose from the common nationality, we should have had none of the constitutional hair splitting which is now distracting the country.

We contend that it was the *Territory* of the Union, and not the *States* of the Union, for which we fought and conquered in the late war. Suppose, instead of attempting to secede as a State where they were, the people of South Carolina—every man of them—had migrated in a body, as Israel did from Egypt, and had taken their *State* with them—their constitution, their statutes, their courts, and everything that goes to make up that which we call a State—and settled down on a part of Yucatan, if you like, and had called it South Carolina, and had there gone on growing cotton and negroes just as they did here, would that have been secession? would that have been treason? Not a bit of it. They had then, and they have yet, a perfect right to do so. All that they would have taken away would have made no breach in our national domain; and although for a little while we should have lost a *State* we should have retained the territory upon which other and better people could very soon have created another State of the same name, the same extent, the same resources, and the same national value. God alone can make a *Territory*; but a *State* is an ephemeral thing which can be made or unmade in an hour. "A breath can make it, as a breath has made."

Arkansas, for example, was a territory. The people who had settled upon it some years ago, conjoined with Congress, made it a State. A conclave of traitorous men, acting as the representatives of its people, dissolved its connection with the National Union, in virtue of which union it was alone possible that it could become a State. What then? What did it become? Did the ordinance of secession remove the territory out of the National domain? No; for that was impossible; but it did destroy the State. It abolished that which was made a few years ago, but left that which had been there through all time. It abolished that which can and must be made again, before those who happen to occupy that territory can logically claim the rights of citizens of a member of the American Union.

It is curious, even to the verge of absurdity, to see the President dealing with the people of the territories, over which the State governments were abolished by their own traitorous acts, as if they were still citizens of States and of the United States, and at the same time treating them as if if they were people of some outside territories—appointing provisional governors over them, and prescribing what they shall do, and what they shall not do—telling them in the same breath, that they are now in the Union, that they have never been out, that they must do so and so in order to be *restored*, to the Union, claiming for them all the rights to which loyal citizens can lay claim, and yet exacting of them certain things with which they must comply before they can enjoy those privileges.

In following out this absurd political figment that, because the *Union* cannot be dissolved a State cannot cease to exist, we see the President floundering in a quagmire of contradictions—treating the late seceded States as States and yet not as States, their people as citizens and yet not as citizens—claiming for them all the rights and immunities of American citizens, and yet necessarily denying those rights—crippling the government with one hand, and crippling them with the other. Such an anomalous state of things is fraught with peril to the government itself and to all the people, both white and black. Far better would it have been for the rebel States, and for the rebels themselves, had the government taken them at their word, and acknowledged that, *as States*, they were indeed out of the Union, *and out of existence*. Then they would have clearly understood and acquiesced in their *status*—then the power of Congress over them would have been unquestioned—then the way of return would have been through the old and well established process, and the work of reconstruction would not have been difficult, for it would not have been obstructed by a thousand conflicting theories—and then the President's difficulties regarding the Freedmen's Bureau bill could have had no place in any sane man's logic.

Practically both the President and Congress are treating those States as if they were territories, for it is impossible that they can do anything else. Then why not accept the situation in all its length and breadth, and in all its stern realities, so that theoretical difficulties and obstructions may not be suffered to impede the great work of restoring the Union on a sound, solid and enduring basis, and guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government; and so that the Constitution shall not become a fetter in the hands of the enemies of the country to impede it in the exercise of its legitimate, healthful, and saving functions.

The telegraph reports that Mr. DOOLITTLE has introduced or will introduce to the Senate a Freedmen's Bureau bill "incorporating the presidential features." One difficulty attends this attempt. The President insists that because, in his view, the rebel States are in the Union in the same sense and with the same rights as the loyal States, any Freedmen's Bureau bill passed while they are excluded from representation in Congress is unconstitutional. If this reason be good, he must be compelled to veto *any* bill passed by Congress as at present constituted; and if he should sign any such bill, whether framed by Mr. DOOLITTLE or any of his other friends, then the special reason on which the veto is based, entirely fails.

We hold the President to be an average specimen of the better class of Southern men. The country now know what Freedmen have to expect of him. What may they reasonably expect of the other sort?

FOREVER INFAMOUS!

The names of the Republican Senators who voted against the Freedmen's Bureau bill, after the President's veto, will remain forever infamous—as infamous as the names of those recreant Whigs who, for pelf and patronage, deserted their party for JOHN TYLER—the ANDREW JOHNSON of 1841. That they may be known, we subjoin the black list:

HENRY MORGAN, of New York;
WM. M. STEWART, of Nevada;
DANIEL S. NORTON, of Minnesota;
JAMES DIXON, of Connecticut;
JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin.

We do not put COWAN in this list, because he has long since sunk as far, politically, as he ever can. He was chosen as a Republican, but has acted with the Copperheads almost from the start.

Of DIXON, DOOLITTLE and STEWART it may be urged that they are naturally sycophants and lickspittles, and as naturally consider whatever principles they may have professed as so much property to barter in the open market; but for MORGAN and NORTON no such excuse can be offered. They both represent Radical constituencies, and neither of them could get half a dozen Republican votes for re-election, in their respective State Legislatures, after this vote. They have deliberately misrepresented their States, and the responsibility of the defeat of the bill will justly rest upon them, as, had they voted right, the bill would have passed by the requisite two-thirds vote. They will undoubtedly hear thunder from their indignant and betrayed constituents.

LEGISLATIVE REBELLION.

There is a little rebellion going on in the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature. The loyal majority of the House having framed a franchise law under which it would be impossible for rebels to vote, had progressed so far with it as to put it on its final passage; but at this stage the rebel members bolted, leaving the House without a quorum. Things have been in this condition for several days past, beginning with the day when the Speaker threw his mallet at the head of Mr. MULLEN, one of the loyal members, and the majority have kept the matter before the House all that time, insisting that the Speaker should compel the attendance of the absentees, and so secure a quorum.

The Speaker strangely enough, sides with the rebels, and rules every point of order in their favor that he possibly can. At last accounts the House had compelled him to issue warrants for the arrest of the recusant members, several of whom had sent in their resignations, but without securing their acceptance.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON THE VETO.

Public sentiment on the veto is beginning to develop itself. The New York *Tribune* says:

"Mr. Johnson has made a grave mistake. He has relieved those who elected him of a great responsibility by taking it on his own shoulders. Hereafter, whatever wrong may be inflicted upon, or indignities suffered by the Southern Blacks, will be charged to the President, who has left them naked to their enemies. Time will show that he has thereby precluded a true and speedy restoration of the South, and inflicted more lasting misery on her Whites than on her Blacks."

"Occasional," in the Philadelphia *Press*, hitherto one of the President's staunchest supporters, says:

"The allegation that eleven States of this Union are unrepresented in Congress, and that their absence when this bill was passed is one of the evidences of its injustice and unconstitutionality, and that their presence is essential to give legality and force to legislation, is *if proves anything, it proves that all the important legislation of the past four years, intended to save and to rescue the Republic, and to put down the rebellion, was illegal or unconstitutional.* The patriotic people of the United States must now look to their Congress. Fortunately for the future, these two great Houses stand in a strong and secure array around the rescued liberties of the Union; but if they are expected to complete the great mission intrusted to them must be sustained and strengthened by the people. The President has taken his appeal to the people, now let Congress go with him to their great constituency."

NOT TRUE.—The Doylestown *Democrat* referring to the late adjournment of the Legislature from the 16th to the 27th inst., says:

"This adjournment costs the State at least forty-thousand dollars, and the time covers about one-fourth of the working days of the session."

This adjournment costs the State simply nothing. The members are not paid by the day, but by the year, and the pay is the same whether they occupy few or many days in legislation or adjournments.

And this leads us to notice another statement of the *Democrat*, that the daily pay of a member of the Legislature is twenty dollars. A paragraph to that effect has been going the rounds of the press, but has no foundation in fact. Members of the Legislature are entitled to a salary of $700 per annum, and not to a *per diem* allowance. Last winter the Legislature appropriated to its members $300 extra pay, making the pay $1,000; and as the session usually occupies one hundred and twenty days, the amount per day is but little over eight dollars.

ANDREW JOHNSON is a citizen of the United States through his citizenship of the State of Tennessee. If that State was a foreign State when he was elected and qualified, then he must have been unlawfully chosen Vice-President, which officer is required to be a citizen of the United States, and he therefore could not lawfully succeed to the Presidency.—*Phila. Ledger.*

There is not a particle of fact in this position. A man born in the District of Columbia, or in one of the Territories, is a citizen just as fully as a man born in Pennsylvania. A man born at sea, of American parentage and under the flag, is an American citizen. A man born of American parentage, in any foreign country, where his father was temporarily domiciled, in the service of our government in merchandize or finance, as principle or agent, or as a traveler in pursuit of health or pleasure, is a citizen as absolutely as though born in Massachusetts. Hence, General MEADE was born in Spain; but he is none the less a citizen, and none the less eligible to the Presidency.

THE *Commercial*, for several weeks past, has clamorously supported the President and his Policy. In his Veto Message the President fairly opened the campaign to which our cotemporary has incited him. This morning, however, instead of standing by the President, the *Commercial* indulges in a strain of comment from which it is impossible to conjecture which side of the fence it is on, or whether or not it intends to straddle the rail.

ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.—The first effect of the President's veto is to exclude Tennessee from re-admission to Congress. The Reconstruction Committee, up to Monday last, was favorably inclined to reporting a bill for her readmission, but the veto has changed all that, and Tennessee will have to wait, along with the rest. The President thus cuts the throat of his own State.

THE Democrats having made a convert of the President are naturally very jubilant over it. Their joy finds vent in a serenade in Washington and in firing thirty-six guns in Connecticut. The Pharisees of old conquered sea and land to make one proselyte, and when they succeeded they made him two-fold more the child of perdition than themselves.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Yesterday the Hon. JOHN COVODE was elected Senatorial delegate to the Republican State Convention; Hon. J. R. MCAFEE and General CYRUS P. MARKLE, Representative delegates. Instructed for General GRANT.

THE fact is now disclosed that the bunching up of the President's Bureau in Louisiana was by order of the President. The animus of that order and of the veto message are identical.

Hon. F. HASSAUREK, late U. S. Minister to Ecuador, has returned home and resumed his connection with the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*. He takes strong ground against President Johnson's policy, and says:

"If, under these circumstances, it is not, as yet, practicable to admit the Southern delegations to Congress, the rebel States can attribute it only to themselves. They reap what they have sown. It would be suicidal magnanimity to give up the seats in Congress to impenitent rebels, that combined with their Northern Democratic friends, the Knights of the Golden Circle, they might, by degrees, recover the power to undo what has been accomplished, and wrest from the people of the North the fruits of their immense sacrifices."

The German Republican press, throughout the country, takes the side of the Radicals in Congress. The German Republicans believe in their principles, and cannot be induced to throw them off.

"MR. POLLARD, of the Richmond *Examiner*, pledges himself to support your administration hereafter as he has done heretofore."

That is the pledge on which the President revoked General GRANT's order suppressing the *Examiner*. The President accepts what GRANT thought to be treasonable inculcations, as a fair support of his administration, and POLLARD pledges himself to give that same sort of support in time to come.

THE Republicans of Chester county, at their late meeting, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Loyal Senators and Representatives in Congress in their efforts to reconstruct the Union upon the basis of justice, humanity and equality before the law of all classes of citizens, deserve the gratitude of the nation.

SUSTAINING THE PRESIDENT.—The *Commercial* informed its readers, yesterday, that the Senate had *sustained* the President's veto. As there were only eighteen votes for the veto to thirty against it, it is hard to discover how the President was sustained.

JOHNSTOWN, Cambria county, had an election on Friday last, and the Republicans carried it by a decisive majority. The Democratic papers, generally, have not heard the news: but they are still bragging over having carried Lancaster, which has always been Democratic.

EVERY champion or apologist of slavery —every rebel and every sympathiser with the rebellion—applauds the veto message.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE VETO.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

THE VETO.—The President has vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. We need not say that we regret that he has made an issue with Congress on a measure which, after very mature consideration, had passed both Houses of Congress by very large majorities. His arguments, though plausible, are not satisfactory, and there are many points that could be readily controverted. The fact of the President's having vetoed a bill which has not even been regarded as one of the so-called "radical" measures, appears to give universal satisfaction to all those who favored the South in the rebellion, and it will probably be hailed also with delight by the Southern press, including the Richmond *Examiner*, whose editor openly avows his detestation of the United States government.

With all respect for the Presidential office and the President's right to express his opinions, we cannot forget that Congress is the direct representative of the people, and that its measures, adopted after careful consideration, have an equal right to our respect. We shall deplore the present difference between the President and Congress, if it should lead to a permanent estrangement between them, not for our own reasons, but because it will prolong the difficulties of the country, retard reconstruction, and encourage the hostile feeling of the Southern people towards the North and the authority of the legislative department of the government. In all their acknowledgments of defeat they have manifested only to the President, and have swelled and defied Congress. They forget that it was not only the President; that it was not at all President Johnson, but the people, who put down the rebellion, and in which they were defeated. It was carried on by Congress and the great people of the loyal States. True, the misguidance of Congress would have been unavailing with an insolvent or unfaithful executive. But it was not an executive triumph alone when the Southern confederacy collapsed, and in the process of reconstruction the authority of Congress is entitled to its full share of respect.

(From the Washington Chronicle.)

This message of President Johnson will fall like the cold hand of death upon the warm impulses of the American people who have given much of their treasure and their blood to the cause of the Republic, and have reposed such unstinted and unquestioning confidence in the Executive. There is indeed cause for universal solicitude. We can anticipate, by the shout of exultation that will rise from every disloyal centre in the South, and from every Copperhead rendezvous in the North, at what will be hailed and regarded as a deliberate and studied rebuke of the bold, conscientious and patriotic Congressional majorities. It may be even safely predicted that in a very few days there will be encouragement and constancy we are indebted for the salvation of the Republic, will be pursued, as they have been steadily slandered, by the recent traitors in the South and their traitorous sympathizers; and that, instead of treason being made a crime, it will be loyalty alone that will be punished.

The surrender of Lee was only the beginning of a new rebellion. The defeated traitor threatens again to become the triumphant dictator. Even from his many exile in Portress Monroe the chief conspirator may begin to indulge the hope of returning to the Senate of the United States, there to reassert that fatal supremacy which caused the bloody rebellion and Administration and precipitated rebellion against another.

GENERAL NEWS.

In Southern Italy the clergy are doing their utmost to prevent the introduction of civil marriages among the people. Not only is civil marriage denounced from the pulpit as unlawful, as in Genoa, but absolution and extreme unction are denied to those who are not married in a church. This conduct tends greatly to diminish the influence of the clergy among the people, who are beginning to free themselves in all directions, from ecclesiastical control.

The newly-elected "State Centre" of the Illinois Fenians, is one Forrisel, a name out for Roberts and General Sweeny, and says that "mad ambition and lust of notoriety," prompted John O'Mahoney and others to violate the constitution. He also declares that the other opposite faction as the "clique of knaves and imbeciles that support John O'Mahoney in his treasonable and factious course." The fight is growing daily more interesting.

The Democratic organs now say, with a distinctness that is suggestive, that they desire no entangling alliances with President Johnson, for the simple reason that under his policy the Southern States will be brought into the Union in such shape that they can secure through them a national Democratic victory. Without any evidence of the President in the future, the warm Democratic approval of the President's reconstruction policy does now exhibits its reasonableness.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GOLD AND SILVER CROP.—The receipts of the United States mint at San Francisco, from the various mining regions of the Pacific, were greater than in any year since 1853. A review of the year's operations from one of the recognized semi-official publications, gives the following as the receipts of uncoined gold and silver at San Francisco in the last two years: 1864, $49,000,000; 1865, $55,000,000; 1863, $41,000,000; 1862, $35,000,000; 1861, $25,000,000.

NOT long since there was a dancing party at the house of Mr. Scott, near Avona, Lawrence county, Alabama. The weather was very warm in the early part of the evening, but it had become exceedingly cold when the party broke up, heated and fatigued. The company went home; two of them died the next morning, and seven have since died.

The Canadians are threatened with a small Indian trouble. The Indians on Manitoulin Island have quarrelled among themselves owing to the rivalries of the Church of England and Church of Rome missions, and are threatening each other and the whites with extermination.

THEY had in Central Illinois and Indiana, last week, the heaviest snow storm of the entire season. The consequences were very damaging to railroad travel, and were attended with the loss of considerable live stock and other property.

WHOEVER of all along the river below the mouth of the recent flood to the steamer Missouri, having a reaping harvest, picking up baggage from the wreck. A boy at Hendersen recovered a trunk containing many valuables and $800 in money.

THE Steubenville *Herald* announces the death of the aged minister, Rev. Intrepid Morse, who was forty years the esteemed pastor of St. Paul's Church in that city. He died at the age of 76.

THE "member of Congress" used so much in Presidential conversations is regarded in Washington as "the intelligent contraband" and is to be during the war.

THE citizens of a village in Vermont presented to a set of spoons and a batter-knife to a school mistress, for trouncing a large and violent pupil.

A VAST quarry of gypsum has been discovered in Morris. It is of clear white, and can be used for building purposes.

It is said that Gen. Sharpe is to edit the Detroit *Daily Post*, a new Radical organ to be started by a joint stock company.

GEN. GRAVES, of Boone, has been appointed Postmaster of Covington, Kentucky.

DR. HOLMES' LAST HOURS.—A correspondent of the *Boston Journal* says:—

"The few last hours of Dr. Holmes' life were peaceful and serene. He sank into a quiet slumber, and was painlessly awakened. He lay with his head on his bosom, and his eyes closed. His wife sat by his bedside and held in her hand one of his hands, which was cold. He was conscious of her presence, and pressed her hand with his feeble grasp. He was conscious of the presence of his children, who were standing around the bed, and pressed their hands

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES

Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER.

One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 2-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	2 t. a week	3 t. a week	1 t. a week	1 t. a day
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 75				
Four times	2 25				
Five times	2 50				
One week, one week	3 00	2 50	1 50	1 00	
Seven times	3 50				
Eight times	3 75				
Nine times	4 00				
Ten times	4 50				
Eleven times	4 75				
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75	
Three weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50	
One month	8 00	6 00	4 00	2 50	
Two months	15 00	10 00	6 00	4 00	
Three months	18 00	12 00	8 00	5 00	
SIX months	32 00	22 00	15 00	10 00	
One year	60 00	40 00	30 00	18 00	

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	11 00	7 00	5 00	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 00	8 00	6 75
Three months	24 00	15 00	11 00	9 00
SIX months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 00

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 16, 1866.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE—*Gentlemen*: Your readers are not, by this time, unacquainted with the fact that Hon. Thomas Williams, of Allegheny, has created a grand effect, not merely in Washington circles, but throughout the nation, by the delivery of his speech in the House of Representatives on Saturday last. I have paused a little before undertaking to express my views in regard to it. Nor even now—with only limited time at my disposal—shall I attempt a review of it; for to review it well, and to present its strong points, would require an ampler preparation and more convenience than I can now command.

But my hesitancy has not arisen from any lack of admiration for the transcendent ability displayed by Mr. Williams in his most remarkable effort; for from it, it has rather proceeded from a fear lest, by giving loose rein to my feelings and by indulging my pen, I should render myself amenable to your readers, on a charge of exaggeration.

To say that this brilliant, bold, and remarkable oration created, and continues to excite, a profound sensation, is but poorly to depict its telling and thrilling effects. In beauty of diction, appropriateness of style, and scholarly elucidation, it charmed those of the closest taste. If it has a fault at all, it is in the opulence of its ideas, and in the golden exuberance of its imagery. There are many passages in it which remind us of Burke; others again which recall the lofty eloquence of Webster. If, however, Mr. Williams has ever adopted a favorite or a model, it is most unquestionably the former.

Thus I may express my meaning more clearly, I shall take the liberty of introducing a comparison. It is this: What Mr Sumner's recent great oration was in the Senate, Mr. Williams' —though more succesfully—was in the House. It was my good fortune to hear them both. Aiming, in the main, at the same objects, agreeing, if not fully, yet so in sentiment, and glowing with the same ardent conviction—they yet approach the goal from different starting-places, and by widely separate courses. Mr. Sumner has a regular order, the studied method of the finest argument, and the flowing silvery cadences of the great Tully. Mr. Williams, at first view, seems to lack order and method in the arrangement of his theme; yet upon closer examination, the procession of his thoughts will be found to be lucid and natural. In a number of his impassioned bursts, he rises, in point of daring, dash, and vehemence, some of the finest periods of Demosthenes. As an instance I refer to his defence of the rights and powers of Congress. In which he exclaims—*it is here only, in these Halls, that American Liberty can live.*" And again, in reference to Pennsylvania, in his own grand State, he utters these truthful words—"*She bids fair soon, whose sister has placed on guard of the Capitol in this hour of the nation's trial, stand faithfully, as did her heroes in the bloody trench, by their trusts as Representatives, and with jealous watchfulness, every element from whatever quarter to encroach upon the just powers which she has delegated them.*" Another instance is to be found in his picture of the return of Pennsylvania chieftains into the halls of national legislation, winding up in the following words:—"*Open no hall of Valhalla, where the returning braves of the South shall quaff their foaming ale, and pledge you from the grinning skulls of your own blood and unforgotten heroes*"—a sentiment which derives a terrible emphasis from the fact mentioned by a gentleman, formerly of Pennsylvania, now settled in Virginia, that in re-interring the exposed remains of our dead heroes, they have been found almost invariably without their skulls!

Favorably known and highly prized as has been Mr. Williams in the comparatively limited circle in which he moves, this last effort will prove for him a leap into the fore-front in the gallery of our most illustrious orators. Even gentlemen disagreeing with him—persons, however, of excellent, cultured and keen—have been heard to declare that, "if he should make no other effort, this one will render him famous." The contribution to American eloquence will certainly cause his name to become a household word. Without any exaggeration, Messrs. Editors, the praise bestowed upon it is really worthy. In the long generations to come, the young men of the Republic will fondly recite his charming sentences to strengthen their memories.

The chief object, however, which I have in view, is to call attention to the reception which the speech met with, and the immediate impression it made. Among those who heard it with whom I have conversed, there is a feeling—a just indignation against the agent of the Associated Press who forwarded the meagre, disjointed, shallow report which appeared the morning after its delivery. It was a caricature, rather than a report. The writer of it did not, evidently, understand a single real point made by the speaker. He had no conception of the drift, tenor, or scope of the argument; or if he had, then he purposely made a jumble of it. One thing I say, to-wit: he totally omitted to state what was a most noteworthy, if not the most important, feat connected with the speech—the contribution to which it was greeted, an applause almost unparalleled in Congressional history. For although Mr. Williams delivered his oration on a day set apart exclusively for speech-making, and after the House had listened for over five hours, to other members, yet it was curious and remarkable to find the large attendance in attendance, and to note the universal attention bestowed on him. For two hours and a half he held the House and galleries spell-bound. Twice was his time extended, without a gavel being struck by the Speaker, cheering followed him, were prominent Senators and distinguished officials; whilst men of the House, celebrated for their intolerance of lengthy speeches, as Boutwell, Bingham, Shellabarger, Stevens, Schofield, Kelly and Conkling—lingered on his majestic utterances with a delight not to mention, which never, for an instant, flagged. And when he concluded, with a peroration of rare and magical force, the applause was such as those walls had never before given vent to. It was renewed from floor and galleries again—a dozen times—with a heartiness and an emphasis that cannot be mistaken, or forgotten. Members pushed forward, one after ward to grasp his hand, strangers hurried from the galleries to be introduced to him, a buzz of admiration filled the hall and the corridors, and flocked along with the crowd that followed wherever they went. I heard it everywhere on the sidewalks, and in the public places. It filled the street cars, and the cry of the drivers and drawing-room, was the talk of the city; and when Mr. Williams, that evening, entered his room at the Avenue House, he found it filled with a noble, fine, and intelligent audience of visitor and statesman, more splendid than that at any man in Washington, and which will eventually become as broad, expansive and perpetual as the cause of loyalty, equality and justice in this Republic.

New Yorks.

Women Lecturers and Women Voters.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—I was not thinking while penning my unpretending commentaries of the 12th inst. it would produce so great a sensation. I did not suppose white stockings or for the rights of women and negroes! I already meet such a storm of opposition.

With me it is an instinct of my nature to side with the weak and oppressed. But to your saying more, in order to avoid personal sign with your correspondents "Bachelor" and "Proxy" I must define my real position in relation to women's rights.

1st. I think her entitled to the same practical education we give our boys, with a view to the same practical use in life. To this end all schools, colleges and seminaries, including law, medicine and divinity, should be alike open to the sexes.

2d. That all avocations in life should be alike open to the sexes, and that women, as men, consult their taste as to their calling in life, but that what it may be.

3d. I am in favor of *all persons* voting at the age of twenty one who are capable of reading and writing, and are otherwise of sane mind, power, and who have never aided or abetted in rebellion or been convicted of crime and been in the country twenty-one years. From the foregoing, your correspondents "Bachelor" and "Proxy" will see where I stand. I am in favor not only of women lecturers but women preachers, or women anything else she may see fit to fill. I want a fair field, the race as free in the selection of her calling in life as a man.

If a woman thinks she can get along more honorably and prosperously with her family by driving a coal team or in any other way—*is* such should happen to be her taste—she should have the right; or if her taste inclines to the wholesale or retail hardware, grocery, queensware, dry goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, jewelry, &c., she has a perfect right, regardless of the fact that hands are scarce, and it is none of "Bachelor's" or "Proxy's" business. I think indoor pursuits more adapted to women, and outdoor to men. I think our lady clerks should be women more generally than they now are.

"Proxy" says it is absurd to talk about extending suffrage to women—that women have and I see no claim to it but appeal it as due to their womanly character. I think "Proxy" is right to a certain extent. I admit there is a certain class of women opposed to the suffrage, and the same class I fear, to a great extent, are opposed to anything truly ennobling to their sex. They are not aware of their true condition; they are the mere toys of fate and not of independence. They are apt to think they are placed in this world, not to provide for themselves, but that they are to be provided for. They are apt to think (and they learn it from their mothers) that their great mission in the world is to catch (a man) husband, fool enough to keep them in luxury, "women-ly," "delicate." The present extravagance of the class "Proxy" refers to together with their physical weakness, is the result of the want of the practical habit of the Martha life. All the husband can expect, is to keep her in reasonable health, and in a condition of uselessness and illiteracy.

I say that there are millions entitled to the right of suffrage. Some of our most talented and noblest women have been asking and praying for the privilege of protecting themselves by the ballot against legislation adverse to their interests.

Now, in regard to extending suffrage to women I should in their case, as in men's, advocate an intelligent qualification, for I consider none but such fit to vote in a republican government, but I would all such males and females at the age of 21 should be enfranchised, with such exceptions as are named in condition 3d, above written.

Your "Bachelor" objects for the reason that "members of a family would generally vote alike;" but it must be remembered that there is a vast proportion of the female population that has not the head of families, who are isolated and alone, who possess all the qualifications for voting above mentioned, and who would vote independently. Think you not, "Bachelor," *New York* had such an intelligent voting population as I approve, composed of men and women, black and white, the Government of that city, and its morality would not be immeasurably improved? But I deny that the "males and females of a family would vote alike;" but where they should, the political questions were to be decided, such for example, as the liquor question—a question second in importance to no other. This land, you would see the women, to a man, vote against liquor, and in favor of the Maine law, with an improvement making each infringement of the law punishable by imprisonment as well as a fine. On all such questions involving the moral elevation of society, they would vote independently—always providing, however, that the voters were intelligent.

"Bachelor" refers to the diabolism of Southern women during the rebellion, to prove the "incompetency of women to vote,"—but we see the women, black and white, of Maine

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 3:30 a m	Mail..... 1:50 a m
Allegheny Accom'n 7:30 a m	Fast Line..... 2:00 a m
Cincinnati Exp's 8:00 a m	Mail Accom'n 6:25 a m
Mail..... 11:00 a m	1st Penn Accom.. 7:05 a m
Fast Line..... 3:05 p m	Cincinnati Exp's 8:30 a m
Mail Accom..... 4:30 p m	Mail Accom..... 9:30 a m
Johnst'n Accom. 6:00 p m	Johnst'n Accom. 1:30 p m
Mail..... 8:00 p m	Pittsb'g Exp's.. 12:35 p m
Fast Line..... 9:00 p m	Baltimore Exp's 1:30 p m
Penn Accom..... 10:30 p m	Wall Accom..... 1:35 p m
Allegheny Accom. 12:00 m	Phil'a Express.. 3:05 p m
	2d Penn Accom.. 6:25 p m
	Allegheny Accom. 8:00 p m
	Fast Line..... 9:30 p m

"The chariot train" leaves Wall's Station every morning at 9:45 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 3:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 3:30 a m	Fast Line..... 1:20 a m
Mail..... 8:00 a m	Mail..... 1:35 p m
Express..... 12:55 p m	Express..... 12:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation.. 10:10 a m	Steubenville Accommodation.. 4:30 p m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express..... a m	Express..... 2:05 a m
Express..... :40 p m	Express..... 1:15 p m
Express..... 12:35 p m	Express..... 3:25 p m
Mail..... 7:35 a m	Mail..... 8:35 p m

Wheeling Express leaves at 4:30 p. m.

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot, 8:45 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:00 p. m., and 5:40 p. m. Rochester, 2:30 p. m. Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express..... 3:30 a m	Express..... 3:50 p m
Express..... 2:40 p m	Express..... 9:10 p m
Mail..... 8:30 a m	Express..... 2:20 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 6:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:15 a m	Mail..... 6:05 p m
Express..... 3:00 p m	Express..... 10:30 a m
1st McKeesport.. 11:00 a m	1st McKeesport.. 6:30 a m
2d " 5:15 p m	2d " 2:05 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 6:05 a m	Express..... 11:02 a m
Express..... 3:10 p m	Mail..... 4:30 p m
Accommodation.. 1:40 p m	Accommodation.. 7:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Departs.	Departs.
7:00 p m	No. 2? Express.. 6:35 a m

Via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville Boat—Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.
4:00 p m	8:30 a m ..... 6:00 p m

Monongahela Steamboat Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
6½ p. m.	6:30 a. m.

Sutton Steamboat Stage—No. 8 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
6½ p. m.	6½ a. m.

Washington Stage—Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
5½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

69 PENN STREET.

JAMES BAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:1yd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE.

The Burning Well.

The Meadville *Republican* says: A friend informs us that from a point on College Hill he has for several nights noticed a bright light in a south-easterly direction. It appears to be at a great distance, and from the direction, it is undoubtedly the light from the great burning well below Franklin. Its distance from Meadville in a direct line is probably thirty-five miles, and College Hill we believe, is higher than any of the hills intervening between this point and the locality of the well. As it recently began burning as before, fiercely as ever, and shows no signs of exhaustion. It may yet become a great Vesuvius belching forth fire, and lava, and smoke, and doing great damage to the surrounding country. Whether any determined effort has yet been made to extinguish it we have not been advised, but it is probable that this would be a difficult task to undertaken in the right way. In the early history of the oil development on Oil Creek, it more than once happened that flowing wells caught fire and for some days sent forth fire and flame. They were extinguished by mining and cutting off communication between the oil and gas in the bowels of the earth and the surface. It is thought, however, by many who have visited the burning well below Franklin, that the fire extends below the surface several feet. If this is the case, it will be very difficult to effect its extinguishment; but at any rate a trial ought to be made. The ground, we are told, is favorable for making the experiment.

Book Notices.

"SNOW-BOUND. A Winter Idyll. By Jno. G. Whittier. Boston: Ticknor & Fields."

A beautiful little volume, with a splendid portrait of the author, and a few spirited illustrations. The poem is descriptive of a scene around the hearth of a New England home in mid-winter, when the family was snow-bound, the roads blocked up and all travel impossible until the roads were cleared. It is what it professes to be—a winter Idyll; and Whittier needs no word from us to assure our readers that it is written in the true poetical vein throughout. Whittier, from his enlarged humanity and his keen, poetical sympathy with the down-trodden and oppressed, has come to be regarded as the poet of the age. He has written nothing in this poem to forfeit that regard. It is a book which every cultivated reader will prize.

For sale by John P. Hunt & Co., Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

"COUPON BONDS. By S. T. Trowbridge, Boston: Ticknor & Fields."

This is a story which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly a few months since, and attracted much notice. It is now republished, in a neat little pamphlet of forty-eight pages, and will well repay perusal. Mr. Trowbridge is a writer whose reputation is steadily growing, and his success in these short tales will doubtless stimulate him to attempt larger works. Those fond of such reading can spend an hour or two very pleasantly over "Coupon Bonds."

For sale by John P. Hunt & Co.

MOWELLS FOR MARCH.—The Atlantic Monthly, for March, is out. Passages from Hawthorne's Note Books are continued, as are also The Freedman's Story, Doctor Johns, The Chimney Corner and Griffith Gaunt. The other articles are about the usual average.

Harper, for March, is also out. It opens with an illustrated paper on "In and Around Richmond," followed by "The Burrowers at Home," illustrated and depicting the life of animals that burrow in the earth. Armadale is continued, and the other articles have the variety generally found in this magazine.

For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny & Co., No. 45 Fifth street, near Wood.

We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Tichnor & Fields, for the March number of the Atlantic Monthly, by mail.

Habeas Corpus.

Before Judge Sterrett this morning, an interesting case of *habeas corpus* was heard. The relator, Mrs. Sarah J. Shafer, had this writ issued against Herman Shafer, to produce the bodies of two of her little daughters, aged respectively seven and five years. The respondent, Herman Shafer, answered that the children had been deserted by their father; that he took charge of them and cared for them, and that he did not wish to claim them. The respondent was represented by counsel, W. M. Kirkpatrick, and the relator by Messrs. Bayne and Shafer. The Court ordered the children above named to be given to the mother, inasmuch as it had no evidence before it that her moral or legal custodian of them. The mother was, of course, much pleased to have her own children restored to her, and the children were also much delighted to see their mother, and to be permitted to remain with her. There being no immediate prospect of the settlement of the proceedings against the father for adultery, (mentioned in our colomn a few days ago, as having left the country,) the probability is that the care and education of the children will be conducted entirely by the mother, who is well qualified for the discharge of the duties thus devolved upon her.

The Case of Mrs. Nevin.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Nevin, having had ample testimony to convince them that her husband death was not caused by poison, and having recommended her immediate dismissal from jail, her counsel, Messrs. Cochran and Moffet have applied to the Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, preparatory to her final discharge. The application has been granted, and the writ has been made returnable on Friday morning, at ten o'clock. The case will then be heard in open Court, and the accused will no doubt be discharged from custody. That she has been restrained of her liberty for a period of about two months, and the result of this case proves the necessity of making some provision for a more prompt investigation in cases of this character.

The Criminal Courts—Magistrate's Returns.

The March term of the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions begins on the *first* Monday, instead of the *fourth*, as formerly, and magistrates throughout the county should make their returns ten days before the Court meets. Thus it will be seen that they have only four or five days in which to attend to the matter. The Deputy District Attorney, John W. Riddell, Esq., desires that magistrates will give the matter their prompt attention. The indictments cannot be prepared until the informations are received, and the public business is seriously retarded by neglect to make these returns in proper time. All informations should be returned within the time prescribed by law.

The Fenian Congress.

Morning Session—The Fenian Congress assembled this morning and approved yesterday's business.

The Committee on Credentials reported the arrival of additional members.

The Executive message was read and unanimously received.

President Roberts resigned and recommended General Sweeney's election to the Presidency.

The Veto Message.—It is a significant fact that a number of prominent Democrats, of this city, spent considerable time on Tuesday, in hunting for a cannon, with which to fire a salute in glorification at the reception of the message of the President vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. They failed to secure a cannon, and had to content themselves with indulging in gin-slings and cock-tails, and chuckling quietly over the veto.

Larceny as Bailee.

John McKeon, livery stable proprietor, appeared before Alderman Strain and preferred a charge of larceny as bailee against Dennis Brannon. It is alleged that Brannon hired a horse and buggy from the prosecutor on Monday, but refused to return the horse, which is valued at two hundred dollars. He was committed for trial in default of bail.

James B. Hill was before the same magistrate on a similiar charge, preferred by E. C. Stewart. It is alleged that Hill converted to his own use a wagon valued at eighty dollars, the property of the prosecutor. The accused was arrested and gave bail for trial at Court.

Fire at Warren Pa.—Quite a destructive fire occurred at Warren, Pa., on Friday night of last week. It commenced in a billiard saloon on the third story of the James block on Water street, and spread both ways—up the river to the Carver House, and down to the old North Western Bank building, a distance of over half a square. Most of the buildings burned were old and not of great value. The James block was a modern three story woodon building, on which we understand there was considerable insurance. The Carver House was saved with much difficulty by the efficiency of the fire companies.

Harper for March.—The March number of Harper's Magazine has just been received by J. W. Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Post-office. The contents are: "In and Around Richmond;" "Stand Martins;" "The Burrowers at Home;" "Aunt Esther's Story;" "Armadale;" "The Second Life of Washington;" "Too Late;" "The Cumberland;" "Summer Longings;" "The Seven Days' Battles on the Peninsula;" "What Hope Bell Found in her Stocking; "Battle Memories;" "The Gray Jockey;" Editor's Chair, Current Events, etc.

Violations of the Sunday Liquor Law.—Thomas Thornton and Daniel McCafferty were before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, and were adjudged guilty of selling liquor on Sunday week. They were each fined fifty dollars and costs. Frank Wogast and John Algeo were before his Honor on a similar charge, and were also adjudged guilty, but they gave bail for an appeal to court.

Sugar Making.—The weather is delightful, and the farmers who have the trees are preparing for the manufacture of maple sugar —a product which has become of great importance in this State.

Not the Man.—John W. Beck, charged with the larceny of a chair from Mr. Splane, a few days ago, is not John Beck, jr., of the sixth ward, as some persons have falsely stated, to his injury.

Universalist Fair.—City Hall was crowded last night and everything bids fair for full houses during the week. The fair will be open Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, it being Washington's birth day, at which time a China Tea set will be given away to the audience. Open every night this week.

On the 22d of this month (Thursday) the Postoffice will be open from 7½ to 8½ a. m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ALEX. M'DANE..... J. D. ANDER

M'DANE & ANDER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE. Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. ap11:1y

THOS. POTTER..... JOHN AIKEN..... S. A. SHEPPARD

POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPPARD Commission Merchants, and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and produce generally. No. 30 LIBERTY STREET, opposite Exchange. Pittsburgh.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY, Produce Commission Merchant and Warehouse No. 26 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wholesale dealer in Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Beans, Dried Fruits, Green Fruits, Onions, Flour, Grain, Clover Seeds, Timothy Seeds, Flax Seeds, Seeds generally, Petroleum, Provisions, and all kinds of Produce Consignments. ap15

ROBT. KNOX..... ANDREW KNOX.

R. KNOX & SON, Commission MERCHANTS and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally. No. 76 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. ja27:1yr

WILKINS LINHART, (Successor to Shoaf, Scowden & Linhart) Dealer in Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Commission Merchants No. 31 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe1:1y

R. H. JACK, GROCER, Nos. 1 and 2 DIAMOND, and:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. CULP..... OTIS SHEPARD

CULP & SHEPPARD, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain and Produce. No. 347 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Choice Family Flour for sale. Family flour constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to filling order sfor Merchandize generally. oct:1y

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, No. 70 Water street, Pittsburgh. Canton and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and Batting manufactured by themselves generally 113 and 115 Second street, Pittsburgh. jy16

WM. P. BECK..... THOS. MITCHELL.

WM. P. BECK & CO., No. 185 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Country Produce, Provisions, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fish, &c., Produce, Flour, Grain, Seeds, Groceries and Liquors. Pittsburgh and Allegheny. jy16

JOHN H. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Furniture, Flour, Bacon, Wool, Tobacco, Seeds, Whiskey, Linseed and Lard Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce, generally. Nos. 146 and 148 Front street, Pittsburgh.

D. REITER..... J. A. GRAFF

GRAFF & REITER, PRODUCE Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and purchasing agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures. Warehouse, No. 218 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN L. HOUSE..... EDWARD HOUSE..... WM. H. HOUSE.

JOHN L. HOUSE & SONS, Successors to JOHN L. HOUSE & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh. jfe10

JAMES DALZELL, & SON, Manufacturers of Iron and Steel, and dealers in Pig Metal for the purchase and sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, No. 6 and 7 Water street, Pittsburgh. Warehouse, No. 6 Water street, Pittsburgh.

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no25:1y

JORGE S. HEAD..... GEORGE METZGAR.

HEAD & METZGAR, Grocers and Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures, No. 39 Liberty Street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh. ap8:1y

FETZER & ARMSTRONG, For- warding and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally. No. 16 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe26:1y

D. WALLACE, Commission Mer- chant and Wholesale Dealer in Flour and Grain. No. 256 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Warehouse, R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. Storage Warehouse, corner Wayne and Penn streets. fe27:1y

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Grocer, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments. Highest price paid for Produce generally. au31

ROBERT DALZELL..... A. F. DALZELL.

ROBT. DALZELL & CO., Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Commission and Forwarding Merchants and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, Nos. 22 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES L. CALDWELL, (Successor to James Holmes & Co.,) Pork Packer and dealer in Provisions, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN WATT..... JOHN WILSON.

WATT & WILSON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 121 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

HENRY LAMBERT..... JOHN GRIBBON..... A. C. WALLACE

LAMBERT, GRIBBON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. au31

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, No. 89 Water street and 84 Front street, Pittsburgh.

DANIEL SHURE..... A. VOIGHT.

L. VOIGHT & Co., (Successors to G. Graff,) Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 247 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P. REYMER..... J. S. REYMER..... WM. D. REYMER.

REYMER & BRO., (P. Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Raisins, Confectionery, Sugars, Flavorings, &c., No. 128 and 130 Wood Street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh. 17:1y

DAVID H. EDGERTON, Whole- sale Grocer and Commission Merchant, in Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe8:1y

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fluk and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,

STEET PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES CIRCULARS, &c.

Cast and Common Plough and Spring Steel,

Office—Corner of First and Ross streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

se27:1y

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & Co.,

Manufacturers of

BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL,

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported of manufactured in this country.

Office and warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First, 2d and 123 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se17:1y

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

FURS,

The Largest and Most Complete Assortm

Ever Offered in this Market

AT

McCORD & CO.'S,

No. 128 Wood Street.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO., Bankers and Brokers,

No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh,

Dealers in all kinds of Government Securities, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, etc., etc., etc.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made in all parts of the United States on most favorable terms.

Orders executed with ispatch for everything in the business at the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Brokers' Boards strictly on commission.

Draw on H. CLEWS & CO., New York, J. COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; Messrs. C. D. & T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, 1866.

The belief that the finance bill now pending in Congress will not be brought up for discussion for some time, is not without influence in giving present quietness and ease in financial operations. It is said that both the committee of Ways and Means and the Secretary of the Treasury express some confidence that Congress will adopt the finance bill in its amended form as last presented to the House, and the Secretary is reported to be disposed to negotiate loans for the Government whereever he can get the best terms, whether at home or abroad.

The tendency to a decline in gold has been checked for a period by the Treasury retaining the large amounts of specie received from customs, but during the last week it has sold moderate amounts, which have sensibly relieved the market. The fact that the seasons importations will soon now be over, and the anticipated payment of interest on 10-40's by the Government on the 1st of next month, may yet serve to lower the premium on gold.

The supply of capital for temporary employment is large, but it cannot be said even now that capital is over confident, as there is still some feeling that the times call for caution. The disposition to invest in Government is very good, but at the same time currency is now flowing towards the West for investment in the pork crop, and business is easier in that section. Towards the South capital is tending in considerable amounts, secured by mortgage on estates and crops, to relieve the present necessities of the planters and to stimulate production. But the delay of Congress in bringing about practical restoration is of course a stumbling block to that full development in the South which the country needs.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This week.	
Capital.....	$14,662,150	$14,662,150	
Loans.....	47,262,263	46,803,257	Dec $458,046
Specie.....	905,812	953,207	Dec. 13,105
Legal-tend's.	16,852,737	16,777,175	Dec. 75,562
Deposits.....	34,464,070	39,926,544	Dec. 537,526
Circulation..	7,819,599	7,845,007	Inc. 25,408

The average of every item except that of circulation, shows a decrease—the loans and deposits falling off largely. Business is very dull with banks, as it is also in all the departments of trade.

—The New York *Tribune*, of Feb. 20th, says:

A gentleman sends us an essay designed to prove that our paper currency must speedily and inevitably appreciate till it is at par with specie, because our national promises to pay are "good as gold," and must soon be so regarded. We do not print his letter, because as talks offensively of what the Secretary of the Treasury means, as though he had some occult, sinister purpose, other than he avows. It is our rule that every man should be presumed to mean what he says, in the absence of adverse proof; and we know no reason for denying to Mr. McCulloch the benefit of this rule. Our correspondent sums up his views as follows:

FIRST. No man in his senses, in this country or any other, can for a moment doubt but that the currency of the United States, known as the legal-tender, will be paid in gold and silver, or its equivalent, at an early day, because the people are able and willing, nay, determined, that it shall be so paid.

SECOND. The trade of the country, both domestic and foreign, was carried on during the war under the influence of a depreciated but The diminution of every kind of traffic, now so sensibly apparent all over the country, proves the growing anxiety to liquidate at the lowest possible loss, and to accept as a fair and irrevocable fact the re-establishment of a normal state of things through a speedy return to a gold and silver basis.

THIRD. No hopes, no prayers, no combinations, no legislation, indeed no human devices can now do anything more than temporarily retard the return to the credit of the Government and such revival necessarily overthrows the whole structure of prices now existing, based as they are upon its appreciated paper.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

There is no longer room for complaint on the score of railroad freight Eastward. The Pennsylvania Central knocked the rates today on the 6th class from 75 cents down to 45 cents per 100 lb to New York. Even at this reduced figure there is very little to be had. The fact is, the surplus produce in this market is held to supply the Southern demand, which is proving much heavier than was anticipated, and hence prices are nearly as high here as in New York. This is especially true as regards hog products. There is, therefore, but little Eastward bound freight to be had at any price, and the Adrocol companies are having a fair business in Westward freights, they prefer to carry Eastward at low prices to hauling empty cars.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 20, 1866.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle was unusually light this week, not exceeding five hundred head, and as the number on sale was scarcely adequate to meet the usual requirements of the retail trade, the market was decidedly firmer, and, as compared with last week, prices ruled a shade higher. There would have been the usual number of cattle on sale had it not been for the fact that some of the Western roads are blocked, and we are cognizant of several droves having been shipped at Chicago for this market and delayed on the road. It is well to note, therefore, that the slight advance established this week, was not owing to any increased demand, but entirely to the unusually light supply, for we are satisfied that if there had been one thousand head on sale, there would have been quite a number left over unsold. Prime to extra cattle sold at from 7 to 8 cents—one small bunch of extra Ohio steers, averaging over 1700 lbs, bringing 8c—$150 per head may be quoted at 5½c6, and "scalawags" at 4@4½.

SHEEP—Market continues quiet and dull, but prices are nominally unchanged—good to fat wintton sheep selling at from 5@6c per lb gross, and inferior to fair at 4½@5. Young sold Dewald & Duff 170 head of fairish sheep, averaging 97 lbs, at 5½ and, Dewald & Duff retailed 220 at 5½ to 6½; A. Stauffer retailed 180 head very common, averaging 80 lbs, at 4½ @4½.

HOGS—Quiet and dull but unchanged. The demand at these yards seems to be restricted entirely to supplying the retail trade, and we give 100@11 cents, gross, as the retail rates for fair to good averages. One small bunch of light Hogs changed hands at 9½.

RECEIPTS OF CATTLE.

Reis & Co. retailed 64 head of mixed western cattle at 5½@7½. Wilson, Mowell & Co. sold 18 head of prime Ohio cattle, averaging 1365, to Isaac Gregg, at 7½.

Marks & Trautman retailed 56 head of mixed cattle at 4½@7½. Jas. Morgan 31 head at 6¼@ 7½; W. E. McClellan 31 at 5@7½; Rothchilds & Eckman 9 at 6¼@7.

Kerwin & Crum retailed 19 head of mixed Ohio cattle for Sharp at 5½@7½; 4 head on their own account at 7½. Merrick & Doud 28, and Lyons & Bro. 37 at 6@7.

Mears & Crouse sold to Peter Shottz (butcher) 11 extra Ohio steers, averaging 1710 lbs, at 8½; also, 23 mixed steers at 6½@7½.

Chas. Hamilton sold 27 prime fat Ohio cattle to Messrs. Evans and Kimberlin (butchers) at 7½. Mr. H. also, realized $430 for 8 head.

Greenwald & Kahn 74 head of fair to prime cattle at 5½ to 7½, and Jas. McAllister sold 20 head on commission at 5@6¾.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—Wheat—Quiet; better grades in fair request in car lots and firm. Sales 2 cars amber Michigan at $2,15; 2 cars do do at $2,14; 1 car No. 1 Milwaukie Spring at $2,07; 1 car No. 2 do at $2,02; 1 car No. 3 do at $1,96 and 1 car R. 3 do do at $1,75. Corn—Steady and unchanged. Sales 6 cars No. 1 new shelled at 80c. Oats—Irregular, dull and drooping. Sales 1200 bu from store at 52c; 1 car do at 50½c; 2 cars do at 57c. Rye—Dull and inactive. Held at 86@87c from store. Barley—More inquiry. Sales 600 bu prime No. 1 Canada free on board at $1,20. Common grades dull and neglected.

Flour and Grain in Store.

The following shows the amount of flour and grain in store in Chicago, on Saturday, Feb. 17, in comparison with the amount in store at the corresponding time last year, as reported by Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	1866	1865
Flour.....	46,223	60,000
Wheat.....	146,567	1,226,000
Corn.....	261,169	218,000
Oats.....	261,781	1,045,000
Rye.....	116,315	94,000
Barley.....	277,220	194,000

Baltimore Coffee Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16—We have reported sales to-day of 1400 bags Rio at 20½c, gold, part of which was made after we left the market yesterday. The stock here is much reduced, and the market is very firm in tone, especially for prime grades Rio. We quote to-day as follows: Rio at 20@21c, good, fair common to fair; 20½c, gold, for good to prime, 21½@21¾ cents, gold, for choice; Laguayra at 21@21½c, gold, and Java at 26@26½c, gold.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 21.—Turpentine—One small lot sold at $4,60 for yellow dip per 28 lbs. No sales in spirits turpentine. Rosin—1 common we note sales of 80 bbls at $3 for strained, and 1267 do at $3,05, $3,07½, as to size of bbls; 46 bbls low grade No. 2 sold at $3,75 per barrel. Tar—185 bbls changed hands at $2,15 per bbl. Cotton—Sales of 9 bales at 37c per lb for middling.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—Feb. 21.—2 cars pig iron, Lyon & co; 1 coal, Pearls, Bryce, Walker & co; 7 bxs sundries, Hamilton & co; 2 bxs hardware, McWhinney & co; 12 tracks drawings, Hay & co; 1½ bbls pig lead, E Brown; 3 cars coke, 22 bags shot, 1 bbl oil, 1 bbl coal, F Kaiser; 1 keg mustard, Miss C Brown; 20 bxs cheese, Graff & Reiter; 3 cars lumber, B Schoenberger & co; 1 car do, J Caldwell; 20 bbls white fish 15 bbls herring, E H Meyers; 1 bbl hats, J Lippincott; 4 bx sugar, Porter, Shoenberger & co; 1 bbl starch, 1 bbl soap, Atwood & co; 20 bbls whiskey, Kerr & co; 1 bbl peaches, E W Haney; 5 bbls tallow, Keefer & Hammett.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866.

There is no improvement to note in the tone of the general markets, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. The demand for Grain, Flour, Provisions, Groceries, and, in fact, produce generally, is very light being restricted entirely to supplying the immediate wants of consumers and retailers, there being an entire absence of anything like a speculative feeling, and, consequently, we have but very few round lot operations to record.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and prime Red is quoted nominally at $1,90@2,00. Oats dull but unchanged at 41@42, on track, and 46@48 from store. Rye is in demand; sales of 300 bushels at 75, to arrive; and 200 do do, on the spot, at 80. Barley nominal.

FLOUR—Demand light but the market is steady and prices are pretty well maintained. Small sales from store at 8½@8¾ for Spring Wheat, and $10½@10½ for Winter Wheat brands. Rye Flour is quoted dull at $9½@9¾ per bbl, and Buckwheat is firm at $8.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is selling at 14½@15 for Shoulders; 17¾@18 for Sides; and 23½@23¾ for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is firm and prime kettle rendered is now quoted at 18@18½. Mess Pork is dull and nominal at $28@30. Sale of 5000 lbs Bulk Shoulders at 12½.

SEEDS—Clover seed is quiet but steady, with small sales from store at $7 to $7¼. Sale of 25 bush Timothy Seed at $3½, which was subsequently resold at $4. Flaxseed is in active demand at $2,75, with an occasional sale at $2,80.

SALT—Is very dull but nominally unchanged —holders are asking $1,62½@1,70 by the car load, and the usual advance for small lots from store.

SORGHUM—This article seems to be steadily taking the place of Molasses in this market, and we can report regular sales at 70 to 80—mostly at 75.

BUTTER—Is coming in pretty freely, but, as yet, prices remain unchanged—sales of prime to choice Roll at 38@40.

EGGS—Sales reported at 35@38.

CHEESE—Is dull but unchanged at 21 cents for Hamburg, and 23c for Goshen.

POTATOES—Steady, with a fair demand at $1,15@1,20 per bush, and $3½ per bbl.

APPLES—More active but unchanged; sales of good to prime at $5½@7½ per barrel, according to quality.

ASHES—Stock of Common and Refined Sods and about exhausted aside from what is in the hands of consumers. Pearls quoted firm at 12 cents.

BEANS—Is very good local demand, and we can report sales at $1,75 to $2 per bush.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair local demand for Apples, with sales at 13 to 15c per pound. Peaches quoted dull, with small sales of halves at 20@22c.

OIL—No. 1 Lard is selling at $1,85.

OIL MEAL—Sales of 8 tons at $42 per ton.

ONIONS—Selling at $2½@3 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866.

CRUDE—The market for Crude continues quiet and a little weak, though prices are nominally unchanged at 19@20, bbls returned, and 24@25, bbls included. Sale of 180 bbls (35@ 36 gravity) at 23, bbls returned. For future delivery, we have no operations to report, though we hear of offers to sell at 18, to be delivered on the opening of navigation—one lot of 5000 bbls, it said, being offered at that figure. On the other hand, it is alleged, that there are parties here willing to contract largely at 18, but we cannot vouch for the truth of either of these reports, to buy or sell at 18, and, after all, the best advices to those who are inclined to speculate is to act on their own judgment.

REFINED—There was not a single operation in bonded oil to-day that we could hear of, and the market is dull for present, while for March, April and May delivery, there is considerable inquiry. We are cognizant of 38 cents having been offered and refused for 500 bbls on the spot, and we may remark in this connection that our refiners seem disposed to hold their oil, under the impression that the market will become more active within the next sixty days, and better prices will ensue. Oil is dull and nominal at 60 for prime city brands.

NAPTHA AND RESIDUUM—Residuum may be quoted steady at 9¼ per bbl, while Naptha is utterly neglected. Some of our refinery are thinking seriously of letting the latter article run off in the waste pipes.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, February 21, 1866.

FLOUR—Firm at $6,50@7,50 for Spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat buoyant at $1,22 for No. 1 Spring. Corn firm at 36. Oats steady at 14½ for No. 2, and 23½ for No. 1. Rye steady at 68.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork firm at $28,75@27.00. Bulk Shoulders, 10¾@11; Sides, 13½. Lard firm at 17¾@18.

WHISKY—$2,15@2,16.

HIDES, WOOL AND PETROLEUM unchanged.

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to the Western Press.

NEW YORK, February 21, 1866.

The Petroleum stock market was active today in Pithole, Ham McClintock and Shade River, but generally quiet on the balance of the list. Sales were at the following rates: Bennehoff, 14,75; Bliven; 5,30; Excelsior, 1,04; Allaghany, 3,80; Oil Creek, 4,80; Palmer, 4,20; Union, 3,00; Pit Hole Creek, 9,10; Shade River, 2,80; United States, 16,25; McClintock, 5,60; Rynd Farm, 65

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Early dealings in railway shares were at lower prices generally, and the market was very heavy. The market gained strength after the regular board call, and prices were up from ½@1 per cent., with more demand for stocks. At the last board the market was tameand lower, prices were made after call.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: New York Central, 96; Erie, 76½; Hudson River, 102½; Reading, 100; Michigan Southern, 69¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 68½; Rock Island, 100¼; North Western, 27½; ditto preferred, 56½; Fort Wayne, 98.

Government Securities shared in the general depression, and were lower. The last sale of Five-Twenties were ⅛ lower, and Seven-Thirties declined ⅛@¼. State Bonds were quiet and without any marked change. Gold is in good demand for importers, but without any speculative movement. Closed at 1.35. Money market quite active early in the day, but became easier towards the close. To-morrow will be kept in business circles as a close holiday.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—COTTON—Less active but prices dull at 46@46c.

FLOUR—Infer